

wake of the Inquisition to batten on the ruin which it wrought."

In Italy the confiscated property was divided into three parts by the pope's order. One part went to the Inquisition for its ex-

penses, one part to the papal camera, and one part to the civil authority. Later, the civil authority generally got nothing.

About 1335 a Franciscan bishop of Silva "reproached those of his brethren who act as inquisitors with their abuse of the funds accruing to the Holy Office. . . . The inquisitors monopolized

the whole, spent it on themselves, or enriched their kindred at their pleasure." "Avarice joined hands with fanaticism, and

between them they supplied motive power for a hundred years

of fierce, unrelenting, unrelenting persecution which, in the end, accomplished its main purpose." The confiscations

did not concern the populace. They furnished the motive of the great to support the administration of the Inquisition.¹ "Persecution, as a steady and continuous policy, rested, after all, upon confiscation.

It was this which supplied the fuel to keep up the fires of zeal, and when it was lacking the business of defending the

faith
 languished lamentably. When
 katharism disappeared under
 the
 brilliant aggressiveness of
 Bernard Gui, the culminating
 point of
 the Inquisition was passed,
 and thenceforth it steadily
 declined,
 although still there were
 occasional confiscated estates
 over which
 king, prelate, and noble
 quarreled for some years to
 come."² "The
 earnest endeavors of the
 inquisitors were directed
 much more to
 obtaining conversions with
 confiscations and betrayal of
 friends
 than to provoking
 martyrdoms. . . . The really
 effective weapons
 of the Holy Office, the real
 curses with which it afflicted
 the
 people, can be looked for in
 its dungeons and its
 confiscations, in
 the humiliating penances of
 the saffron crosses, and in the
 invisi-
 ble police with which it
 benumbed the heart and soul
 of every
 man who had once fallen into
 its hands."³ It is evident that
 these
 means of tormenting and
 coercing dissenters went
 much further
 to cause them to disappear
 than autos-de-fe and other
 executions.
 The selection of those who
 submitted, or played the
 hypocrite,
 was accomplished in the
 fifteenth century.

¹ Lea, *Inquis.*, I, 511-513, 519-521> 533-

² *Ibid.*, 529.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 551